and The Tinted Venus. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tables FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES-Exhibition GARDEN THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Bethrothed

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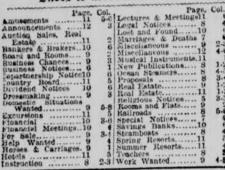
of Home. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2 and 8-Cermencita LYCEUM THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Old Heads and Young

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-There were serious encounters between workingmen and troops in Rome, Florence, interrupt its operations even if it does not bring Lyons, Fourmies, France; and elsewhere on the Continent. Queen Lilioukalani pointed out the bad effect of a rejection of the proposed new treaty between this country and Hawaii. Prince Bismarck has been returned to the Reichs tag. === The Turkish authorities have detained onother Russian volunteer transport in the Bos-

Cruz, Cal., to San Francisco, where he addressed menace to public safety and a common cause the Chamber of Commerce. === Governor Hill of fatalities. Any assertion can be readily does not think an extra session necessary; he has enough contradicted, but this is an assertion signed the University Extension bill. ==== Strikes for the eight-hour day and higher wages were general throughout the North and East; riotous strikers in Cleveland were dispersed by police. B. P. Hutchinson, the grain operator, was taken in custody by the police of Evansville, Ind., but subsequently released; he took a train for Chicago. - Forest fires continue in New-Jersey. === The Vandalia road joined in the boy-

the abolition of the poorhouse system of care for H. Choate, Bishop Potter and others. ==== The annual dinner of the Brown Alumni of the city took place. == The Brooklyn baseball team defeated the Boston nine, 13 to 6. === The Rev. G. H. Smyth resigned the pastorate of the Second Collegiate Church of Harlem. - Work in the building trades was practically stopped by a strike of the housesmiths. active and lower, under free sales of Missouri Pacific, which may have been caused by heavy shipments of gold to Europe.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and slightly cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 68 1-2.

A higher compliment could scarcely be paid to a public official than Mr. Michael Coleman, president of the Tax Commission, has received in the numerously signed petition asking for his reappointment. The signers include many men prominent in banking and financial circles, whose good words in his behalf are a decoration of which Mr. Coleman may well be proud. His office is one of singular importance and responsibility, and President Coleman has filled it with marked ability and amid general satisfaction for many years. If the public interest is consulted, this office will not be reduced to the level of ordinary Tammany spoils.

The meeting in Chickering Hall last evening under the auspices of the State Charities Aid Association was a success in point of numbers and in interest. It was held for the purpose of celebrating the consummation of the association's efforts to get the insane poor removed asylums, where they can receive proper treatment, which, of course, was impossible under the old system. Telling speeches were delivered by Bishon Potter, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Choate, Dr. van Dyke, Professor Chandler and others. It was made known that the Charities Aid Association is in immediate need of \$12,000. A prompt response should be made to its appeal for money to carry on its good

on trial with so little vigor that their acquittal was a matter of course. Mr. Nicoll says there is no hope of convicting Moloney, De Lacy and Dempsey at this late day. Some people will be sure to say that he ought at least to have put one of them on trial. A vigorous prosecution of Moloney, for instance, would at any rate have disarmed criticism of the District-Attorney.

Governor Hill virtually announces that there will be no extra session. He does not say so plainly and straightforwardly, but in the statement which he gave out yesterday he improved the occasion to make a stump-speech, in which he glorified the Assembly and held up the Senate as a "horrible example." Governor Hill never showed his character more truly than in this statement. The reason why he will not call an extra ses ion is because he has no assurance that the Republican Senators will pass a number of Assembly measures, like the Enumeration, the Reapportionment and the Excise bills, which are the Governor's own pets. No such assurance will be forthcoming-that is certain. So it may be taken for granted that no extraordinary session will be summoned, for the present at least.

THE COVETOUS TROLLEY.

Citizens of Brooklyn are beginning to make their aversion and hostility to the trolley system of electric propulsion seen and felt. They have not made war on the proposed scheme too early, or with excessive zeal. On the contrary, there was some danger, until within a few days, that they might lose the battle by default, and even now a more general and determined opposition would be desirable. It could not have been imagined a year and a half ago, when the fear and horror occasioned by the death of Feeks of it point plainly to "Frenchy." But it is still had culminated in a popular demand for the destruction of overhead wires, that within so guilt, and the public is not safe in assuming short a time projects for the introduction of the on what it now is permitted to know that the dangerous, disfiguring and delusive trolley in murderer has surely been caught. this city and in Brooklyn would be tolerated by public officials, pushed forward with confidence by avaricious promoters, and regarded with comparative indifference by the people of the two cities. But the fact that short memories and nor unconcerned.

If there is a single city or town in the United a majority of whose inhabitants are contented and happy in its possession they have hitherto failed to make known their state of mind. The universally indicted on numerous charges, but chiefly on these four: that it is dangerous, inefficient, obstructive and unsightly. Taking these complaints in reverse order, the last, we conceive, admits of no rational argument in rebuttal, even though an advocate of the enterprise now seeking to establish itself in the Annexed District had the temerity to descant upon the loveliness and artistic worth of the poles with which his company was prepared to embellish that region. That the overhead wires are an obstruction firemen have repeatedly declared and proved to the dismay of numerous owners and tenants of burning buildings. It is admitted that the trolley is efficient as a means of profit to the proprietors, but there is a huge volume of testimony to its inefficiency as a means of transportation. Under perfectly favorable conditions it does undoubtedly do its work reasonably well; but it is peculiarly liable to break down just when public need of it is greatest. An icestorm is always expected to the wires in a tangle to the ground. The experience of Boston in this particular has been exceptionally uncomfortable and irritating, but the same inherent defect has been frequently exposed elsewhere. Lastly, the existence of overhead wires carrying a current of electricity capable of operating a line of street-cars is and, Domestic.-The President returned from Santa in the nature of the case, must be a constant. which cannot be disproved so long as a dismal record of tragedies remains undisputed.

The foregoing arraignment of the trolley is not ours. It is the result of unhappy experience in many places. There may be lonely wastes where overhead wires might serve the purposes of transportation cheaply and inoffensively, but in cities they are intolerable. It will be remembered that after his secret mission to Boston City and Suburban.-Four girls were killed by Mayor Grant constructed this curious syllogism : a blaze in a fireworks factory; another woman The trolley is a nuisance in populous places lost her life in a hotel while alarming guests, the trolley has a remarkable faculty of making A meeting was held under the auspices of places populous; hence I advocate the trolley the State Charities Aid Association to celebrate wherever it is certain to become a muisance in the near future. Accepting one of the Mayor's the insane; speeches by Grover Cleveland, Joseph premises as a fact and the other as a possibility, sensible persons will be apt to draw a very different conclusion.

DEMOCRATIC DESPERATION.

In double-leaded brevier "The Albany Argus" claims that the reduction of the tax-rate is to be placed to the credit of "the Democratic Legislature of 1891." There are two serious objections to this assertion. In the first place the Legislature of 1891 was not Democratic. One branch of it was controlled by Hill, Sheehan and other Democrats, but no man in his senses will pretend to hold that their labors during the session were calculated to benefit the taxpayers by tending to secure a lower tax-rate. On the contrary, it is notorious that the Democratic lawmakers of this year were as a whole bent upon serving corrupt rings at the expense of pure and frugal government. Did they not put through a Rum bill, which, if it had become a law, would have added largely to the burden of the State? Did they not persistently, and by means of all the arts known to parliamentary pettifoggers intent only on obstruction, resisthe passage of a resolution which provided for an investigation in the interest of honesty and The duty on the same flour was \$5.51 in Amerieconomy in canal management? These questions admit of only a single answer, and in view of it the absurdity of trying to establish that the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen of the last Legislature were champions of a low tax-rate becomes manifest even to the dullest intellect. It is a matter of record that they sacrificed the public's good-its material as well as its moral welfare-to the saloon ring and the stration of their contempt for the rights of the taxpayers who meet the expenses of the Legislature. They organized and maintained it for purely selfish, purely partisan reasons, thus spending the people's money without rendering them the slightest return. As for the Rum bill it might well have been styled an act to increase taxation by promoting profligacy and disorder.

in the second place, the Republican side of the Legislature of 1891, although its work and not worth considering. As the schedule of re-We do not imagine that there will be any influence are most praiseworthy, being on the great surprise at District-Attorney Nicoll's side of the taxpayers, was by no means the most course in consenting to the dismissal of the in- potent of the causes of tax reduction. As was dictments in the remaining "boodle" cases. The explained in these columns yesterday, several time for pushing the "boodle" cases to trial Republican Legislatures acting with a common was, of course, early in Mr. Fellows's term, be- purpose have contributed to a result which is fore public opinion had relaxed its tension on so eminently satisfactory to the taxpayers. A

Legislature passed, the bill taxing collateral inheritances. It is estimated that these two measures, aided by the one which was passed 'this year providing for a tax on direct inheritances -also introduced by Mr. Vedder-will put something like \$5,000,000 into the State Treasury

this year. It is apparent, therefore, that in arguing that tax reduction was accomplished by Democrats "The Argus" is endeavoring to make party capital by false pretences. The Democracy would do well to hide its head as the record made by its representatives in the last Legislature passes in review. For it is a record which will not bear examination. It is a record which will help elect a Republican Senate and Assembly next November.

THE CASE OF FRENCHY.

There seems to be no doubt that the person whom Inspector Byrnes has captured for the murder of the "Shakespeare" woman, and around whom he has woven a close net of evidence, may safely be classed among the surplus population, if not among those whose existence is a menace to the public peace. It would apparently be difficult if not impossible for 'Frenchy" to justify himself for even the air he breathes. He is evidently a brute. But it is occasionally necessary to remind police detectives that the general undesirability of a human being does not furnish a valid reason for making him suffer for a crime that he did not commit. We are far from saying that "Frenchy" is innocent of the "Shakespeare" creature's death. It looks a good deal as if he were guilty. The Inspector tells a straightforward and reasonable story, and some parts a long way from affording downright proof of "Frenchy" occupied a room in the hotel den

where the tragedy occurred across the hall from the room in which the woman had retired with an Unknown. So much the bartender wit nesses. The Unknown in this situation would general heedlessness are the main reliance of be a most useful person to have in safe keepthose who hope to increase their revenues at ing, but he has got off, and evidently means to the expense of the community makes the duty keep his distance. When "Frenchy" was of repeated protest and condemnation all the caught, about twenty-four hours after the murmore binding upon those who are not forgetful der, he lied abundantly. He lied as to all his movements for a week. Nothing he said turned out to be true. He lied especially concerning States where the trolley system is in operation his whereabouts on the night of the murder, and that, of course, is most suspicious. As to what he said and its stupid and thorough falsity, the testimony is conclusive. Moreover, when caught evidence is all the other way. The trolley is he had human blood on his clothing. There was a large spot of it on his shirt, several spots on his trousers, and what seemed to be the bloody traces of a human hand on his coat-collar. The Inspector, in following this line of evidence, which, of course, is highly significant, lays particular stress on the results of a chemical analysis of the materials scraped from beneath his finger-nails, but it is to be hoped that the operation by which those materials were collected was delicately performed, for, of course, there is a way of scraping which might procure the blood of "Frenchy" himself rather than that of another victim. It might be difficult to persuade a jury that it would be possible to subject an unwilling person to this operation without a measure of violence sufficient to draw some trace of blood.

Of these bloody evidences the physicians and chemists testify, and here for the first time appear witnesses who are open to no form of suspicion. The women who tell of "Frenchy's" former acquaintance with "Shakespeare," and the barkeeper, who says he occupied the neighboring room, are of bad antecedents. The detectives who report his lies may be thought to be over-anxious to vindicate themselves. But chemists believe what they say. Some of them are counted upon to declare that bloody marks were found in "Frenchy's" room, on its door, chair and bed, and that there was a faint trail if any such marks exist they escaped the attention of the reporters who came in upon the scene while the murdered woman yet lay where she fell, and to do that they must have been very faint indeed. It will not be claimed that the eyes even of a reporter are as certain and trustworthy as the tools of a chemist, but evidence of this sort obtained at so short a time after a tragedy loses its convincing force in proportion as it becomes intangible.

Here the evidence against "Frenchy" stops abruptly. The Inspector says there is more, alluding probably to the history of the weapon with which the deed was done, and it will be admitted that if this knife can be surely traced into the possession of the prisoner a romarkably strong case will be made out. Even, then, however, it will be circumstantial throughout, and the reluctance of juries to take a human life on this kind of evidence is always hard for a prosecutor to contend with.

SPANISH DIPLOMACY.

The text of the Reciprocity agreement made with Spain has not yet been published. It is generally believed that the United States Government has received important concessions which will be highly advantageous to its merchants and exporters; but until the bases of the treaty are definitely announced discussion of the technical questions involved is premature. One thing is certain. If a good bargain has been made, it is the first time for a generation that American diplomacy has not played the game of Spain and actively co-operated in completing the ruin of Cuba.

Let us take as an illustration the commercial agreement of February 13, 1884, by which discriminating flag duties were removed on imports received in Cuba. Before it was negotiated American flour in Spanish bottoms was liable to a duty of \$4 69 per 100 kilogrammes. can bottoms. The advantage gained by the United States from the agreement was the removal of discriminating flag duties amounting to 82 cents on flour. Before the convention was negotiated Spain had adopted measures for neutralizing this advantage by providing for a gradual reduction of import duties on all merchandise shipped from its own ports in the course of ten years. Beginning in 1882 with a difference of \$2 44 in favor of Spanish flour this schedule of reductions will end on July 1, 1891. with the total abolition of duties and the widening of the margin to 84 69 against American our. The United States obtained at the outset the meagre advantage of 82 cents by the removal of the flag duties; but when Spanish flour is duty-free and American flour is taxed \$4.69, with recent additions which bring the duty up to 85 63 1-2 per barrel, this gain is ductions on goods shipped from Spain applies to manufactures of all kinds, the American export trade has been sacrificed to the interests of the agricultural and mercantile classes of the peninsula. The United States fell into a trap in 1884. The Government acted without adequate knowledge of the operation of the Spanish

economic and commercial policy it had viven every foreign flag except the American from Cuban ports. Its own commercial marine could not be profitably employed so long as discriminating flag duties were enforced against it in American ports. Its ships could not compete with American ships. There was no market for cane sugar in Europe, and Cuban produce could be sold only in the United States. As soon as Spanish and American bottoms were placed on an equal footing by the agreement of 1884, a commercial marine which was on the verge of destruction was restored. Spanish ships loaded with sugar could then enter American ports and discharge their cargoes. American vessels were on terms of equality with Spanish ships in Cuban ports, but the discriminating tariff was heavily in favor of merchandise exported from the peninsula. In American ports there was a duty on sugar, but it did not exclude Cuban produce. Spain, having made a bargain by which its shipping interests could be restored without loss to its agricultural and manufacturing classes, at once increased its subsidies and bounties to its merchant marine. It has been seeking for ten years to destroy the remnant of the West Indian carrying trade of the United States by means of a subsidized commercial marine admitted to American ports by that one-sided and inequitable agreement.

So long as Americans were indifferent to the development of their export and carrying trades it was easy for wily and astute Spanish diplomatists to overreach the State Department. The popularity of the Reciprocity policy is an unerring sign of a revival of intelligence and interest in the United States respecting foreign trade. The great Northern Republic has been for many years a sleeping giant, and the little men of Spanish Liliput have enmeshed him with the silken net of diplomacy. When the Reciprocity Treaty is published the world will know whether the giant is still a captive or whether he has risen in his might and shaken himself

FALSEHOODS ABOUT FARMERS. Allowance must be made for the natural feeling of a truthful correspondent at the West who finds in "The Chicago Weekly Index" certain sentences which, being restrained by strict regard for parliamentary propriety, he does not mention as a pack of lies, but only as "such slush." A few sentences may profitably be quoted to show what sort of information is given by the Farmers' Alliance to its dupes:

For many years the furmer has been at the mercy of bloated bondholders, monopolists and mortgage sharps, and although he cried for relief his pleadings were put off with excuses of various kinds. eratic party was not in power long enough to accomplish any reform for the betterment of the farmer, were sed, and as a result two-thirds of the steads in "Bleeding Kansas" are now held by Eastern mortgage sharks, who are drawing from 2 to 5 per cent a month in advance. The people in Ireland are in much better circumstances than one-half the farmers in Kansas. For their produce there is no market. Corn in used for fuel, and the tax charged by railroads for transporting grain is so exorbitant that it is a foolhardy

There ought to be not a single schoolboy in Kansas so ignorant as to believe these assertions. If he can see a train of cars going Eastward he can discover that there are persons who are 'foolhardy enough to attempt" to ship grain to market, and who actually do it every day. If he can read anything that pretends to be a newspaper, he can learn that there is a market for wheat, corn, cattle, hogs and other products at Kansas City, and another at St. Louis, where remarkably high prices are paid, netting farmers for grain more than three times the cost of raising. If corn is anywhere used for fuel in Kansas, when it is selling at 60 cents a bushel in Kansas, there are some extraordinary fools in that State. Nor is there a solitary Irish boy in Kansas public schools above the alphabet class who would not ask his father why he did not go back to Ireland if people are so much everybody will assume that the physicians and | better off there. The obvious fort is that the writer of these sentences must be destitute of any care for his own reputation for truthfulness, and equally destitute of respect for his readers.

The story that two-thirds of the homesteads of blood from the one room into the other. But of Kansas are now held by Eastern mortgage sharks might have been ignorantly believed and repeated two months ago. But it is now more than a month since some results of the census of mortgages were published in all parts of the country. It is true they did not embrace exact figures for Kansas, but for Iowa they did, an adjacent State of similar conditions, and in Iowa only 3,240,432 acres of land were mortgaged out of 35,504,000 in the State, or but one in eleven. There may yet be in Chicago some dolt so stupid as to believe that the proportion in Kansas is 75 per cent and in Iowa 9 per cent; but the chances are a thousand to one that the man who makes such an assertion is aware that census returns will prove it a lie.

The assertion that the Democratic party " was not in power long enough to accomplish any reform for the betterment of the farmer" is a queer kind of untruth. If it relates to Kansas that party has not been in power there, and if it relates to Congress, the Democratic party had for four years power enough to pass several thousand laws, and would have had no opposition from anybody if it had ever tried to pass one really for the benefit of farmers. The writer seems to intend an untruth by implication; he wants to have it believed that the Democrats made no effort professedly for that purpose. But the worst measure the Democrats attempted to pass, and the one on which they wasted nearly all their time, the Mills Tariff bill, was constantly advocated on the ground that it was needed to save the farmers, and presumably there were Democrats who believed the story.

A SIMPLE EXPLANATION.

How fortunate it is that even in the smallest and most remote communities there is nearly always at least one educated and scientific man, kidden away like the pearl in the oyster. He may live there for years and his presence be scarcely known, unappreciated by those with whom he comes in daily contact. It is only when something uncommon occurs which the people are at an utter loss to understand that the with a scientific education makes himself known and felt. No better illustration of this has offered itself recently than at the little village of Castlewood, South Dakota.

The incident to which we refer not only shows the truth of what we have just been saying, but it is of itself worthy of being placed on record as of a most astonishing character. One afternoon about two vecks ago a certain Lemuel Pitts entered the one barber shop which the town affords, for the purpose of being shaved and of getting his chin-whiskers dyed black, Lemuel's attention having recently been attracted by a likely young widow owning a fine farm of 160 ncres of land. After the artist had finished his work Lemuel came out of the shop. As he took his second step on the sidewalk he was so unfortunate as to place his foot on a banana-peel. He slipped and fell heavily, striking on the right side of his jaw. Here comes the remarkable part of the occurrence. As he struck the sidewalk there was a loud report which startled the entire village. A number of persons rushed to the spot and found that a hole fully a foot in diameter had been blown in the plank sidewalk, the edges being jagged and blackened, while Pitts's jaw was considerably shattered. He was carried into the drug store and the village doctor

unravel the mystery of the explosion. There was talk of bombs, dynamite, cartridges and other things, but none of them would account for it. While the discussion was at its height, Professor Burgie, M. A., principal of the village school, came along. The Professor is a man some sixty years old and an enthusiastic scientist. He has the best collection of horned toads in America. The Professor asked the particulars and examined the hole in the plank-walk carefully. said nothing for fully ten minutes, . when he turned to Pitts and asked him if he had not been getting his whiskers dyed just before the explosion. Pitts admitted that had. "As I thought," replied the Professor, folding his aims and nodding his head like Hamlet in the third act; "bring me the barber. This functionary was produced and the Professor said to him: "Sir, you dyed this man's beard, you not?" The barber said that he did. "As I thought. Bring me the bottle of hair dye," continued the Professor. This the barber did, then the Professor took it, smelled of it, held it up to the light and touched the cork to the tip of this tongue. "Sir," said the Professor, again turning to the barber, "do you know that this hair-dye contains nitrate of silver?" The barber began to grow pale and said that he did not. "It does, however," returned the Professor. " Now tell me the truth-did you not put glycerine on this man's face?" The barber's knees knocked together, but he admitted that he had done so. having found the skin somewhat rough and irri-"As I thought," said the Professor, with an air of triumph. "It is all clear to me now. The nitric acid of the nitrate of silver in the hairdye combined with the glycerine and-what did we have? Nitro-glycerine, gentlemen, nothing else. It is a wonder that our whole town was not blown up." The Professor passed on and gradually the crowd dispersed.

If the Professor was right, and the account in the local paper from which we have gathered our facts does not say that any more plausible theory has been brought forward, the most practical lesson of the occurrence is that hair-dye and glycerine cannot be combined with impunity. How many men are running around our streets in the guise of torpedoes it is impossible to say. But it also strongly brings out the great value of a scientific education and a mind trained to look things closely. Without Professor Burgle luckily on the ground to explain the situation the occurrence would probably have remained a mystery, and barbers would have gone on using hairdye and glycerine in combination till some frightful explosion had taken place with, perhaps, great loss of life and property.

The fallacy that the public authorities cannot close the gambling houses and poolrooms when they wish was never more thoroughly exposed than by the exodus of the Chicago gamblers as soon as Mayor Washburne took office. They did not attempt to resist the order issued by the Mayor, but promptly closed their rooms, took away their gambling apparatus, and most of them left the city to ply their occupation elsewhere. It is to be hoped that this will not be a spasmodic attempt to prevent public gambling in Chicago, but that the visitors to the World's Fair may see as an exhibit of American political life a city free from the resorts of gamblers.

Reports of sickness and general disability among the members of the Yale ball nine and crew are now so prevalent as to encourage the supposition that the university expects to win the double championship this year.

Prince Bismarck's election to the Reichstag, it s authoritatively announced, will not alter the Kaiser's policy. In that event, the news from Germany should at once assume an even more than ordinary interest. The Kaiser is bent on having his own way, and Bismarck in the Reichstag was long accustomed to having his. Factions anxious for the ex-Chancellor's support will be interested in seeing fair play.

If the Superintendent of Street Cleaning could have visited Sixth-ave. from Fifty-ninth-st. south for a few blocks yesterday, he would have discovered a condition of things which is an outrage on every citizen whose business or pleasure takes him through that part of Sixth-ave. Unless swept last night, the street is in the same condition to-day. It looks as if it had not been Sixth-ave, is the route by which thousands of people reach Central Park, and the Fifty-eighth-st. station of the elevated railroad is visited daily by an immense throng of ladies and business men, and all are entitled to exemption from the clouds of blinding dust which overpower them and the spectacle which there offends the eyes.

It looks as though an unusually hot summer would succeed an unusually cold winter.

Forest fires such as New Jersey and Pennsylvania have suffered from this week are one of the usual features of a prolonged season of dry, warm weather. Close observers of meteorological conditions this spring have remarked that during March and early April, at least near the Atlantic seaboard, we had an abundance of chilly northwesterly and northeasterly winds and of rain. In both regards the season was somewhat abnormal. The spring was late. But on April 11-12 a marked change took place. Almost without exception, every day since then has had a temperature such as ordinarily would be looked for in May or June; and in the whole three weeks there have been only one or two little showers-local rather than general-to lay the dust. Naturally, all inflammable rubbish in the woods has become like tinder; and, even without wilful incendiarism, the occurrence of deplorable conflagrations has been rendered practically certain.

Having got rid of the Legislature, the State would now be reasonably happy and contented if it had got rid of the Governor on March 4, as it had a right to expect.

PERSONAL.

Members of his old mess at Fort Niobrara, Neb., have presented the new brigadier-general, August V. Kautz, with a magnificent uniform, sword and belt. One of the strongest recommendations of Phillips Brooks for election to the bishopric, in the estimation of "The Boston Advertiser," was that he would by his public and private service do so much to demonstrate to the world that there is in the Episcopal Church a genuine "apostolic succession." The members of the various labor and other associa-

ons in Palermo, Italy, have decided to give a great festival in honor of ex-Premier Crispi on May 28, the inniversary of Garibaldi's entrance into Paiermo. According to the "Capitan Fracassa," the Pope lost

recently 1,500,000 lire by speculation in stocks. The report, however, is to be taken with several grains of sit. It is known that when Leo discovered last year but his treasurer had risked money in speculation, he recred him not to appear in his presence again.

The United States Vice-Conul at Vienna, Otto Maass, ecently delivered a lecture before the Trades Unions in their hall hall on this country, illustrating 5.5s marks with steropticon views of New-York, Washing and Philadelphia.

The venerable Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, remarked this week at a meeting of the American Antiquarian Society: "Within the last month a whole avalanche of physical ills has descended upon me."

One of the stories they tell of "Old Hutch," to illustrate his sagacity in discovering pecuniary opportunities is this: He noticed the windows of a big curpet reduced, as the whole stock of the concern was to be beed out. Struck with a sudden idea he went in asked the price of several lines of goods, the quantities practically through the place he sent for the heads of whole stock, good-will and fixtures of the concern. The hid was accepted, and "Old Hutch" at once gave his check. Then, without leaving the place, he sent for a the subject and before the witnesses had lost their memories. Mr. Fellows, it will be remembered, dawdled, put the matter off as long as possible, and finally prosecuted the men he put

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION HOW THE HARTFORD CONVENTION LEFT THE QUESTION OF UNION.

Hartford, Conn., May 1 (Special).-In to-day's pub lished reports of the proceedings of the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution, which met here

yesterday, allusion was made to the important topic of anion with the Sons of the Revolution. This subject occupied attention for perhaps three-quarters of an hour; and as the final result is of especial interest to many people in New-York City, The I'dbuile's correspondent sends The following statement of what was done upon that particular matter. In his opening address, at the beginning of the sea-

sion. President General Webb suggested that the differences between the two societies ought to be healed, and might possibly be by a large committee composed of the presidents and vice-presidents of the societies on both sides. Later in the session Francis P. Stevens, of Baltimore, presented a resolution adopted by the Maryland Sons of the American Revolution, urging that every honorable effort be made for a unification of the two societies. Debate took place chiefly on a resolution thereafter introduced by Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, as follows:

Hartford, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the two societies ought to unite in a National organization, under a constitution which will provide for a common name, badge and seal, and, in a general way, for a common basis of membership, and for such other things as are necessary and proper, leaving large freedom to the local organizations for their domestic regulation and management.

Resolved, That — be and they are hereby applications are committee to promote the union of the two pointed a committee to promote the union of the two

Resolved. That — of the union of the two inted a committee to promote the union of the two iteleties, and to meet and confer with any committee ich will be appointed by the Sons of the Revolution the same purpose.

An animated debate took place over these resolutions, which revealed the fact that the sons of the American Revolution, having made several overtures to the other society for conference and union, all of which had been refused, were now of the opinion that, while still desirous of union, the next proposition to that end should come from the Sons of the Revolution. The convention was opposed to taking any position which would look like another invitation by the S. A. R. for a conference with the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Robinson's resolutions were therefore laid upon the table, it being, however, a general sentiment that the S. A. R., which is now much the stronger of the two societies, can well afford to be generous and hold open the door. Dr. G. Brown Goode, of the Smithonian Institution, offered the following, which, with-

sonian Institution, offered the following, which, without opposition, was presmptly adopted:

Resolved, That the union in one National organization of the societies known as the sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution is eminently desirable and should be promoted by every legitimate means, and, to this end, every proper concession should be made by this society.

Resolved, That whenever the society of the Sons of the Revolution shall invite such action, the Board of Managers of this society shall be authorized to appoint a committee of conference, with power to establish a basis of union.

The first resolution was criticised as mentioning

The first resolution was criticised as mentioning the smaller society first, but Dr. Goode explained that in matters of this kind courtesy required such mention.

An effort was made to reconsider Dr. Goode's reso-

Intions and strike the whole matter from the record, ent several delegates, including President-General Webb, opposed reconsideration, on the ground that

webb, opposed reconsideration, on the ground that the resolutions left the S. A. R. in just the right position, without injury to either side, and the resolutions remained adopted. It is understood hat no committee is to be appointed, however, until one is first created by the Sens of the Revolution and a confecence asked for by them.

The convention was a dignified and distinguished body, including not only many young men of excellent position, but many cuminent lawyers, judges, business men, ex-Governess and other well-known people. Men came from as far West as Nebruska, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Illinofs and Indiana expressly to attend the meeting, showing how strong is the sentiment which animates the society. The information which was imparted to the convention that the Sons of the Revolution have so far been unwilling to consent to anything except complete extinction of the S. A. R. as an order and absorption into the S. R. was received with emphatic declarations, that put an end to the possibility of union on such terms. Dr. Webb was recierted president-general, much against his own wish, as an expression of condidence in him by every state society and in a spirit of affectionate loyalty toward a man who had led the society with great success through a stormy and trying year. through a stormy and trying year.

THE REV. G. H. SMYTH RESIGNS.

NO LONGER PASTOR OF THE SECOND COL-LEGIATE CHURCH OF HARLEM. The trouble between the Rev. G. Hutchinson Smyth,

of the Second Collegiate Church, Harlem, and the members of his church and consistory culminated on Thurs day night in the pastor's resignation, which is to take place in October. It has been a church secret for ome time that the pastor and the consistory did not agree. The consistory a few weeks ago drew up a set of resolutions and presented them to the paster re-questing his resignation. Mr. smyth took no action in regard to these resolutions till a week ago Tuesday at a meeting of the classis, when he announced that a difference existed between himself and his consistory upon certain matters whose nature he did hot reveal. The classis appointed a committee, consisting of Drs. swept for a month; and certainly the heaps of rubbish and of thick dust and sand visible there Campuleen and W. N. Clark, to investigate the matter. are a disgrace to the Street Cleaning Department. This committee met on Thursday night with Mr. Smyth nd his consistory. sulted in Mr. Smyth's resignation.

A Tribune reporter called at the Rev. Mr. Smyth's home, No. 260 Lenox-ave., last night, but he was in New-Jersey. A son of Elder Fuller was, however, found at his home, No. 168 West One-hundred-andthirty-third-st. He said in regard to the affair: "I cannot state exactly the nature of the difficulty between Mr. Smyth and the church. There were no charges of a criminal or doctrinal nature against him. The differences were purely personal. Mr. Smyth is popular socially. He has made three and sometimes four calls on every member during a year. In this line he has been successful and indefatigable. of the elders went to the meeting last night prepared to hand in their resignations if the paster did not hand in his. The meeting was quiet and harmonious, and after talking over the differences the pastor's resignation was accepted. He will probably receive Nothing has been done yet in regard to

calling a new pastor." The Second Collegiate Church is one of the richest Reformed societies in the city, being worth probably not less than \$1,000,000. Mr. Smyth has been its nastor since it was built, four years ago. This church not less than \$1,000,000. Mr. Smyth has been its nastor since it was built, four years ago. This church is an outgrowth of enother in East One-hundred and twenty-first-st., which belongs to the society, and over which Mr. Smyth was formerly pastor. Both are governed by the same consistory. It was largely through the efforts of Mr. Smyth that the present church editice was built at a cost of \$200,000. He was strongly opposed in his undertaking, and as he took 150 members from the old church he excited took in the present trouble sprung from this difficulty.

THE SOUVENIR AT THE STAR. The fiftieth performance of "The Power of the

Press." at the Star Theatre was given last night, a large audience being present. The play will end its run with the performances of this afternoon and even-The souvenir distributed last night consisted of a large album of heavy paper, with views of cight scenes from the play. The piece ends its present season to night and will be sent on the road late in the

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR. It is the intention of those interested in the Westchestet

It is the intention of those interested in the Westchester County Fair to make the coming exhibition in reality the county fair of the city and county of New-York, as well as that of Westchester. Special prizes will be offered in the way of premiums, and the committee will try to raise subscriptions for cups and other prizes to be given for the exhibition of many thing? that have never been exidilited at a county fair. It is intended to have an out-door horse show and an outdoor bench show. Many of the successful exhibitors at the annual horse show in this city live in Average and the same of the show in this the successful exhibitors at the annual horse show in this eity live in Westchester County. The committee will endeavor to have the hunt clubs compete for prizes in hundic-racing, flat racing and cross-country runs, and will also offer prizes for pelo, ball and tennis games, bicycle races, foot races and all outdoor sports in which the public is interested. The following compose the executive committee: Oliver Sumner Teali, chairman; Joseph B. See and Edward B. Long.

PROVIDING HOMES FOR DESILTUTE CHILDREN. A meeting of those interested in St. Caristopher's ethodist Episcopal Church Home for Destitute Children Methodist Episcopal Church Home for Destitute Califrent was held last evening in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church. A large number were present. The Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney presided. The first spentary was the Rev. Dr. E. S. Tippie. He spoke of the duty of the church in providing for homeless and destitute califren. Mrs. Wheeler told some touching and interesting anecdotes of her experience in the home. The other speaker.

of her experience in the home. The other speaker of the evening was the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley. The treasurer's report showed the total receipts of the year to have teen \$30,000 71, and the expenditures year to have been \$36,000 fl. and the expenditules \$55,088 30. Recently new property has been purchased at Dobbs Ferry, and both boys and girls will be received at these new quarters. At present the home accommodates about forty girls in its building in Riverside Drive. Hith erto only girls have been provided for,

The Packard Club had its monthly meeting and dinner but night at the "Arcana," No. 41 West Thirty-first-at. Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, delivered an adin Turkey, and spoke of the political situation in the East